

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of the application are respectfully requested in view of the amendments and remarks herewith, which place the application into condition for allowance. The present amendment is being made to facilitate prosecution of the application.

I. STATUS OF THE CLAIMS AND FORMAL MATTERS

Claims 1, 2 and 4-19 are pending. Claims 1, 2, 9-12 and 17-19 are independent, and hereby amended. No new matter has been added. It is submitted that these claims, as originally presented, were in full compliance with the requirements of 35 U.S.C. §112. Changes to claims are not made for the purpose of patentability within the meaning of 35 U.S.C. §101, §102, §103, or §112. Rather, these changes are made simply for clarification and to round out the scope of protection to which Applicant is entitled.

II. SUPPORT FOR AMENDMENT IN SPECIFICATION

Support for this amendment is provided throughout the Specification as originally filed and specifically at paragraphs [0097]-[0101], [0107] and Fig. 4 of Applicant's corresponding published application. By way of example and not limitation:

[0097] As described above, when the reception apparatus 13 (FIG. 1) receives via the network 12 the RTCP transmitted by the transmission apparatus 11, the reception apparatus 13 generates the RTCP RR (the second control signal) as a response to the RTCP and transmits it to the transmission apparatus 11 via the network 12.

[0098] This RTCP RR is the RTCP RR (rejection) or the RTCP RR (acceptance) in the above-described example. In this case, the reception apparatus 13 measures the reception state of the RTP for the transmission apparatus 11 the RTP from which is determined as acceptable, and according to the measurement result, generates the RTCP RR indicating a state where a normal signal is being received (hereinafter, referred to as the RTCP RR (without error)) or the RTCP RR indicating a state where an error, such as packet error, has occurred in the received signal (hereinafter, referred to as the RTCP RR (with error)).

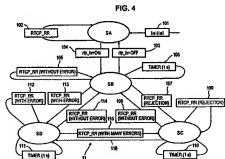
[0099] In other words, in this case, the reception apparatus 13 generates the RTCP RR (without

error) or the RTCP RR (with error) included in the RTCP RR (acceptance) or generates the RTCP RR (rejection), and then transmits it to the transmission apparatus 11 via the network 12.

[0100] If, for example, the reception apparatus 13 transmits the RTCP RR (without error), the receiver 40 receives it via the network 12, and supplies it to the network controller 36 via the arbiter comparator 41 and the buffer 42. When the network controller 36 in the state SB acquires this RTCP RR (without error), it determines that the state transition condition 105 has been satisfied, and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SB to the state SB (no state transition is made).

[0101] Furthermore, if, for example, the reception apparatus 13 transmits the RTCP RR (with error), the receiver 40 receives it via the network 12, and supplies it to the network controller 36 via the arbiter comparator 41 and the buffer 42. When the network controller 36 in the state SB acquires this RTCP RR (with error), it determines that the state transition condition 113 has been satisfied, and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SB to the state SD.

[0107] Thus, with the transmission apparatus 11 in the state SD, the network controller 36 determines that the state transition condition 112 has been satisfied when it acquires the RTCP RR (with error), and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SD to the state SD (no transition is made). In contrast, when the network controller 36 acquires the RTCP RR (without error), it determines that the state transition condition 114 has been satisfied and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SD to the state SB, or when the network controller 36 acquires the RTCP RR (with many errors), it determines that the state transition condition 115 has been satisfied and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SD to the state SC.



III. RESPONSE TO REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

Claims 1-2, 4, 5, 7-13 and 15-19 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over EPO Publication No. EP1178631 to Kageyama et al. (hereinafter, merely “Kageyama”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,600,663 to Ayanoglu et al. (hereinafter, merely “Ayanoglu”).

Claims 6 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly unpatentable over Kageyama in view of Ayanoglu, further in view of U.S. Patent No. 7,287,201 to Nagai et al. (hereinafter, merely “Nagai”).

Claim 1 recites, *inter alia*:

"...the information reception apparatus, generates second control information indicating a result of the determination to transmit the generated second control information to the information transmission apparatus via the network...

for keeping the transmission means in the second state indicating that the transmission means is permitted to transmit the main information to the information reception apparatus when the second control information indicates that no error has occurred in the received information;
... ..

for changing the second state of transmission means to a fourth state indicating that the transmission means is permitted to transmit the main information with an error packet to the information reception apparatus via the network, when the second control information indicates that an error has occurred in the received information; and

for changing the fourth state of transmission means to the third state, when the second control information indicates that a predetermined amount of errors have occurred in the received information." (Emphasis added)

Applicant submits that neither Kageyama nor Ayanoglu, taken alone or in combination, that would teach or suggest the above-identified features of claim 1. Specifically, neither of the references used as a basis for rejection describes keeping the transmission means in the second state ... when the second control information indicates that no error has occurred in the received information; changing the second state of transmission means to a fourth state ... when the second control information indicates that an error has occurred in the received information; and changing the fourth state of transmission means to the third state, when the second control information indicates that a predetermined amount of errors have occurred in the received information, as recited in claim 1.

Specifically, the Office Action of April 1, 2009 (see page 5) asserts that Kageyama teaches that IRD 100 generates interim s22, notify of notify s24 and rejected s28, and refers to paragraph [0118]-[0123] and Fig. 31, which are reproduced as follow:

[0118] FIG. 24 shows a specific example of AV/C command. FIG. 24A is a specific example of command type/response. The top of the diagram shows the command and the bottom shows the response. CONTROL is assigned in 0000, STATUS in 0001, SPECIFIC INQUIRY in 0010, NOTIFY in 0011, and GENERAL INQUIRY in 0100. Addresses 0101 to 0111 are reserved for future specification. Further, NOT IMPLEMENTED is assigned in 1000, ACCEPTED in 1001, REJECTED in 1010, IN TRANSITION in 1011, IMPLEMENTED/STABLE in 1100, CHANGED in 1101, and INTERIM in 1111. Address 1110 is reserved for future specification.

...

[0120] FIG. 24C shows a specific example of operation code (opcode). There is a table of opcode in every subunit type, and the opcode in the subunit type being tape recorder/player is shown. An operand is defined in each opcode. The manufacturer's own value (Vender dependent) is assigned in 00h, search mode in 50h, time code in 51h, ATN in 52h, open memory in 60h, memory read in 61h, memory write in 62h, load in C1h, record in C2h, play in C3h, and rewinding in C4h.

[0121] FIG. 25 shows a specific example of AV/C command and response. For example, when instructing reproduction to a reproducing apparatus as a target (consumer), the controller sends a command as shown in FIG. 25A to the target. This command uses an AV/C command set, and hence CTS=0000. In c type (command type), the command for controlling the apparatus from outside (CONTROL) is used, and hence c type=0000 (see FIG. 24). Since the subunit type is tape recorder/player, the subunit type=00100 (see FIG. 24). The id shows a case of ID0, and hence id=000. The opcode is C3h denoting play (see FIG. 24). The operand is 75h denoting forward (FORWARD) direction. When reproduced, the target returns a response as shown in FIG. 24B to the controller. Herein, Accepted is the response, and hence response=1001 (see FIG. 24). Except for response, others are the same as in FIG. 25A, and explanation is omitted.

[0122] The process explained so far is based on the transmission composition specified as the IEEE1394-1995 standard of the IEEE1394 system. As an extension of this IEEE1394-1995 standard, a standard called IEEE1394a-2000 is specified. In the case of this IEEE1394a-2000 standard, also in asynchronous communication, a packet for broadcast communication to all nodes in the network is specified.

[0123] The broadcast communication packet for asynchronous communication is specified in a format called GASP (Global Asynchronous Stream Packet), and it is composed, for example, as shown in FIG. 26. In this packet for broadcast communication, the number of bytes of data in the data field is shown in the field of data length. In the field of the tag, the data showing that the packet is of GASP is disposed. The data in other headers (channel, t code, sy, header CRC) is composed basically the same as other packets for asynchronous communication.

Thus, Applicant submits that in Kageyama, the target generates interim s22, notify of notify s24 and rejected s28, but the target does NOT send any information indicating that no error has occurred in the received information, or an error has occurred in the received information, or a predetermined amount of errors have occurred in the received information.

However, in the present invention, paragraphs [0097]-[0101], [0107] and Fig. 4 of Applicant's corresponding published application describes the second control information, and are reproduced as follow:

[0097] As described above, when the reception apparatus 13 (FIG. 1) receives via the network 12 the RTPC transmitted by the transmission apparatus 11, the reception apparatus 13 generates the RTPC RR (the second control signal) as a response to the RTPC and transmits it to the transmission apparatus 11 via the network 12.

[0098] This RTPC RR is the RTPC RR (rejection) or the RTPC RR (acceptance) in the above-

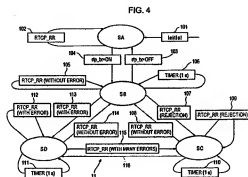
described example. In this case, the reception apparatus 13 measures the reception state of the RTP for the transmission apparatus 11 the RTP from which is determined as acceptable, and according to the measurement result, generates the RTCP RR indicating a state where a normal signal is being received (hereinafter, referred to as the RTCP RR (without error)) or the RTCP RR indicating a state where an error, such as packet error, has occurred in the received signal (hereinafter, referred to as the RTCP RR (with error)).

[0099] In other words, in this case, the reception apparatus 13 generates the RTCP RR (without error) or the RTCP RR (with error) included in the RTCP RR (acceptance) or generates the RTCP RR (rejection), and then transmits it to the transmission apparatus 11 via the network 12.

[0100] If, for example, the reception apparatus 13 transmits the RTCP RR (without error), the receiver 40 receives it via the network 12, and supplies it to the network controller 36 via the arbiter comparator 41 and the buffer 42. When the network controller 36 in the state SB acquires this RTCP RR (without error), it determines that the state transition condition 105 has been satisfied, and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SB to the state SB (no state transition is made).

[0101] Furthermore, if, for example, the reception apparatus 13 transmits the RTCP RR (with error), the receiver 40 receives it via the network 12, and supplies it to the network controller 36 via the arbiter comparator 41 and the buffer 42. When the network controller 36 in the state SB acquires this RTCP RR (with error), it determines that the state transition condition 113 has been satisfied, and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SB to the state SD.

[0107] Thus, with the transmission apparatus 11 in the state SD, the network controller 36 determines that the state transition condition 112 has been satisfied when it acquires the RTCP RR (with error), and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SD to the state SD (no transition is made). In contrast, when the network controller 36 acquires the RTCP RR (without error), it determines that the state transition condition 114 has been satisfied and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SD to the state SB, or when the network controller 36 acquires the RTCP RR (with many errors), it determines that the state transition condition 115 has been satisfied and changes the state of the transmission apparatus 11 from the state SD to the state SC.



Thus, in the present invention, the reception apparatus generates the second control signal RTCP RR as a response to the RTCP. **As shown in Fig. 4, when the second control information is RTCP RR (without error), i.e., when the state transition condition 105 is satisfied, the network controller keeps the state of the transmission apparatus in state SB; when the second control information is RTCP RR (with error), i.e., the state transition**

condition 113 is satisfied, the network controller changes the state from SB to SD; and when **when the second control information is RTCP RR (with many errors)**, *i.e.*, the state transition condition 115 is satisfied, the network controller changes the state from SD to SC.

Thus, nothing has been found in Kageyama that would teach keeping the transmission means in the second state ... when the second control information indicates that no error has occurred in the received information; changing the second state of transmission means to a fourth state ... when the second control information indicates that an error has occurred in the received information; and changing the fourth state of transmission means to the third state, when the second control information indicates that a predetermined amount of errors have occurred in the received information, as recited in claim 1.

Furthermore, this deficiency of Kageyama is not cured by the supplemental teaching of Ayanoglu.

Therefore, Applicant submits that independent claim 1 is patentable.

For reasons similar to, or somewhat similar to, those described above with regard to independent claim 1, independent claims 2, 9-12 and 17-19 are also patentable.

IV. DEPENDENT CLAIMS

The other claims in this application are each dependent from one of the independent claims discussed above and are therefore believed patentable for at least the same reasons. Since each dependent claim is also deemed to define an additional aspect of the invention, however, the individual reconsideration of the patentability of each on its own merits is respectfully requested.

Similarly, because Applicant maintains that all claims are allowable for at least the reasons presented hereinabove, in the interests of brevity, this response does not comment on each and every comment made by the Examiner in the Office Action. This should not be taken as acquiescence of the substance of those comments, and Applicant reserves the right to address such comments.

CONCLUSION


In the event the Examiner disagrees with any of the statements appearing above with respect to the disclosures in the cited reference, or references, it is respectfully requested that the Examiner specifically indicate those portions of the reference, or references, providing the basis for a contrary view.

Please charge any additional fees that may be needed, and credit any overpayment, to our Deposit Account No. 50-0320.

In view of the foregoing remarks, it is believed that all of the claims in this application are patentable and Applicant respectfully requests early passage to issue of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,

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